

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraphs 0003-0005 as follows:

- [0003] U.S. Non-Provisional Patent Application No. 10/666,547[[          ]], Attorney Docket No. 36507-193186, entitled “Enhanced Subsurface Membrane Interface Probe (MIP),” to Sohl, et al. filed on September 22, 2003, of common assignee to the present invention;
- [0004] U.S. Non-Provisional Patent Application No. 10/666,558[[          ]], Attorney Docket No. 36507-193188, entitled “Enhanced Subsurface Scanning System, Method and Computer Program Product,” to Sohl, et al. filed on September 22, 2003, of common assignee to the present invention; and
- [0005] U.S. Non-Provisional Patent Application No. 10/666,557[[          ]], Attorney Docket No. 36507-193187, entitled “Smart Data Subsurface Data Repository System, Method and Computer Program Product,” to Sohl, et al. filed on September 22, 2003, of common assignee to the present invention.

Please amend paragraphs 0103-0104 as follows:

- [0103] During the data collections phase, the field computer can also be linked to a global positioning system (GPS) antenna. The GPS can allow the field operator to accurately locate any predefined locations that are part of the pre-loaded site plan. Of course alternative location positioning systems can be used using conventional approaches such as, e.g., triangulation, and satellite transmitter location systems. The GPS can also provide the ability to adjust locations due to unexpected obstacles without ~~losing~~losing location accuracy in the final output. The GPS capability can also negate the need for the site to be surveyed by a 3rd party, as is conventionally

the norm absent the present invention, thus providing time and cost reductions to the overall process. The GPS data can be transmitted along with all collected data as a complete package. The packaged information can then be incorporated in the “dashboard” on the web interface to show progress.

[0104] By providing altitude information along with geographic two-dimensional (2D) coordinates, topography can be added to the three-dimensional (3D) images, resulting in a more “realistic” picture of the site and its below-ground behavior. An exemplary 3D visualization rendering is provided from an exemplary embodiment of the present invention in FIG. 3 of the present invention.